

DEMOCRATIC SLURS

Nasty Effort Made to Impugn U. S. Senator Fulton.

OREGON JOURNALS PROGRAM

Has Not Courage to Directly Charge, But Builds an Empty Premise and Leaves Rest to Vicious Surmise—Democratic Politics.

In its presentation of the news relating to the latest expose of the land fraud cases, indictments for which are now out, the Portland Journal, with a nasty, avid, political spirit, that is as plainly wrought of pure venom as it is perfectly unnecessary and invidious, endeavors to make its readers believe that United States Senator Charles W. Fulton, is particeps criminis, and wholly within the purview of indictment.

The only act it charges in the dirty premise, is that the senator wrote a letter to the land commissioner, seeking to expedite the issuance of the patents which, subsequently, proved the basis of the offenses laid at the door of the people indicted; and with this for a predicate, openly uses the senator's name in an ambiguous fashion calculated to leave the impression of his tacit guilt. Having failed to connect Senator Fulton with the earlier eruptions of this vicious business, it snatches at the meagre opportunity offered in the second judicial onslaught on the land thieves, and with about the same amount of truth.

It is part and parcel of the only program left the democracy of Oregon to discredit its opposition, and will serve it as well as any cleaner code of operation, at the June polls, except, that a disgusted populace may reduce its negative status far enough below the normal, as a significant reminder of what public reprisal means when applied to a party.

Senator Fulton has done just what every other man in either house of Congress has done, and is expected to do; he has forwarded the business of his constituents under what he supposed, and practically, knew to be, authentic and honorable conditions and influences; no more, and no less than Senator Gearin, or any other member of the national legislature would do under the same circumstances. With a knowledge of the evil behind the presentations made to him by the people who chose him to urge and expedite their work, Charles W. Fulton would have resigned his seat in the great assembly before he would have lent his hand and name to the scheme or schemes, and the Journal knows this as well as any one in Oregon knows it. It is a wanton and reckless piece of contemptible chicanery and emanates from the only source in the whole state capable of fathering it.

Following is the text of Senator Fulton's letter in the case:

"Washington, March 11, 1904.

"Hon. William A. Richards, Commissioner of the General Land Office, Washington, D. C. Sir:—Enclose you herewith a number of affidavits of entrymen under the timber and stone act. These gentlemen are all residents of Albany, Ore. I think. Most of them I am personally acquainted with and I am confident they would not engage in any corrupt practices in order to secure timber claims. Mr. Cusick, the first party

mentioned, is a banker of Albany, Ore., and the others are prominent business men, as a rule.

"I have heretofore written you about this situation. It seems to me that a great injustice is being done these men, for they entered the land, I have no doubt, in perfect good faith. They have paid their money and complied with the law in every respect. I trust, therefore, that your department will be able to dispose of these cases at an early date and direct the patents to issue. Very respectfully,

"C. W. FULTON."

HE MAY DETERMINE IT.

Among the members of the United States Geological Survey in the neighborhood of San Francisco at the time of the recent earthquake was Mr. G. K. Gilbert, geologist, who has been engaged for several months in making hydraulic experiments in the mining laboratory of the University of California at Berkeley. Instructions were telegraphed him immediately to make as thoroughly a study as possible of the earthquake phenomena.

Mr. Gilbert is one of the most experienced and best known geologists connected with the Federal Survey. He was with the Ohio Survey from 1868 to 1870; with the Wheeler Survey from 1871 to 1874; with the Powell Survey from 1875 to 1879, and has been a member of the Federal Survey since its organization in 1879. His writings have been numerous. Chief among them are his works on Lake Bonneville and the geology of the Henry Mountains. His "Introduction to Physical Geography," which he wrote in collaboration with Prof. A. P. Brigham, is accepted in the schools of the United States and Canada as a standard text book. He is widely known as a student of glaciology and has published much on that subject. His researches into that field have taken him frequently into the high Sierras of California, so that he is thoroughly familiar with the geological history of that State. Of his many papers on glaciologic subjects, probably the best known in his work on "Glaciers and Glaciation," which constitutes the third volume of the reports of the Harriman Alaska Expedition, of which he was a member.

Investigation of the earthquake phenomena at San Francisco will be a congenial subject to Mr. Gilbert, since he has already devoted considerable time and thought to seismological problems. He is the holder of a small grant from the Carnegie Institution for the investigation of subterranean temperature gradients. In 1884, he published an article on the theory of the earthquakes of the Great Basin, in the American Journal of Science; in 1889, he contributed an article on the strength of the earth's crust to the Bulletin of the Geological Society of America. The September number of the National Geographic Magazine in 1897 contained an article by Mr. Gilbert on the modification of the Great Lakes by earth movement and in the eighteenth annual report of the director of the Geological Survey, 1898, was included a dissertation by Mr. Gilbert on the recent earth movement in the Great Lakes region. More recently, Mr. Gilbert published in Science, December 16, 1904 an article on the new seismology which was a review of the work by Major Clarence E. Dutton entitled "Earthquakes in the Light of the New Seismology."

Volcanic phenomena have also interested Mr. Gilbert. A theory of the formation of lunar craters was set forth by him in 1893 in Astronomy and Astrophysics localities in southeastern Colorado were described in the Journal of Geology in October and November, 1896, and the mechanism of the Mont Pelé spine was discussed by him in the issue of June 17, 1904, of Science.

MANY TAKING CLAIMS.

BAKER CITY, May 5.—Many people from over the Northwest are flocking through Baker City on their way into the John Day county to take up timber claims. This morning a party of Idaho people went to Sumpter en route to the timber belt, and tomorrow morning another party will leave this place.

For the past three months timber seekers have come from Western Oregon, Washington and Idaho, and much valuable timber land has been located. Last week two parties, one of eight and one of five people, went out. These were Idaho people, who were evidently satisfied with their locations, as the party which passed through today was composed of friends of the former company. All were from Genesee, Idaho.

FATAL COLLISION.

ALTOONA, Pa., May 6.—A Chicago mail train and a Chicago and St. Louis express met head-on near Springfield on the Petersburg cut-off, eighteen miles from this city last night. The best information is that seven were killed. It is impossible to learn the full details of the disaster before morning. A misunderstanding of orders is believed to be the cause. Seven cars were wrecked.

NATIONAL GUARD ENCAMPMENT.

WASHINGTON, May 6.—Acting secretary Oliver yesterday sent circular letters to the various guardsmen calling attention to the proviso appropriation of \$500,000 carried in the army bill now pending to defray the expenses of joint encampments. The secretary desires the governors to notify him what troops they will recommend and the estimated cost so the appropriation may be adjusted. The camps which will be held from August 1 to September 30, include the militias of Oregon, Washington, Idaho, California and Montana at American Lake.

A Positive Necessity.

Having to lay upon my bed for 14 days from a severely bruised leg, I only found relief when I used a bottle of Ballard's Snow Liniment. I can cheerfully recommend it as the best medicine for bruises ever sent to the afflicted. It has now become a positive necessity upon myself.

D. R. Byrnes, merchant, Droversville, Texas. 25c, 50c and \$1.00. Sold by Hart's drug store.

ASTORIANS, BEWARE!

Potomine Poison Now Afflicts San Francisco, At Its Worst.

The importance of not buying canned goods which have been reprocessed is a subject treated in detail in a recent bulletin on "Canning" by Prof. Pernot. The way to tell that the goods have been reprocessed is explained in the article.

The purpose of heating fruit to be canned is to kill the spores or germs, which if left undestroyed cause fermentation. A temperature of 240 degrees is usually resorted to for this purpose. Prof. Pernot has however, discovered and pointed out in his bulletin that more than one heating is necessary and that the lower temperature may be used, which lower temperature prevents destruction of the fiber. He uses three applications of heat. If all the spores are not destroyed in the first heat, they grow and fermentation quickly begins. The canning people watch for this fermentation, the usual sign being a swelling of the can. It is then that small hole is punched through the top of the can to ease the pressure from the inside. The buyer can always tell when this has been done, because a small drop of solder is applied to close the hole, and by watching for it, can always see it on the top of the can. Its presence there is a sure sign that after canning, the fruit has started to spoil, and that it has been re-processed.

That in turn means that there is danger inside the can, for fruit so reprocessed is very liable to have developed ptomaine poison which is dangerous and many times fatal to human life. In the camp where E. E. Cooper remained for two days during the recent burning of San Francisco, 200 people were poisoned by eating canned goods, and several deaths ensued. It is for these reasons that canned goods with an extra drop of solder on the top of the can should be avoided. Prof. Pernot's bulletin, in which the above is only incidental has attracted wide attention. Among letter received from far and wide as a result of the bulletin was one the other day from a big can-making establishment at Rutland, Vermont, in which the writers state that the announcement only corroborates a surmise they have for a long time held.

PHROSO'

The Mechanical Doll



The Mystery of the Age AT THE STAR

Astoria's 15,000 people are to enjoy a special and radical departure in the character of the performances given at the Cosy Star theatre during the coming week, when the chief attraction is to be the marvelous mechanical doll Phroso. This ingenious and thrilling exhibit has pleased and puzzled the peoples of all the earth, and one of its peculiar characteristics is that it never falls; one's interest in it is always the same; a trait that cannot be claimed by any other attraction on earth. This is its initial appearance on the coast

and wherever it goes it creates the same intense and curiosity and invariably leaves the marvel of its creation and mechanism an enigma for every community to unravel if it can. Astorians on the lookout for a novelty, a thing of mystery, and for something to awaken their ardent investigation, will not fail to see Phroso, the mechanical doll, that does more things than a human being ever things of doing on the boards. The act is one long series of profoundly interesting, automatic, but well regulated movements that defy all accounting.

Our Clothes

Are built with brains and judgment as well as with shears and needle made of the same good material as are other good clothes. But its the way they've been put together that makes them "different" that shows individuality and snap.

Our Spring Showing is full of good things. See them

P. A. Stokes

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If you are buying talk then buy anything the dealer may choose to say is "just as good." If you are buying talcum, then MENNEN'S BORATED TALCUM is the only preparation which you can buy with satisfaction. "Talk is cheap," Talcum, however, is not so cheap, because it costs the dealer more and makes his profit less. That's why he'd sooner sell you talk than "talcum" of the Mennen Brand. Don't be talked out of buying Mennen's Borated Talcum, the only powder which can be used with safety and satisfaction. Have you tried MENNEN'S VIOLET BORATED TALCUM TOILET POWDER? It's fragrant with the odor of fresh-plucked Parma Violets.

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